

purpose devoted to amateur service activities consistent with this part. The club station license document is printed on FCC Form 660.

(3) *A military recreation station license.* A military recreation station license is granted only to the person who is the license custodian designated by the official in charge of the United States military recreational premises where the station is situated. The person must not be a representative of a foreign government. The person need not have been granted an amateur operator license. The military recreation station license document is printed on FCC Form 660.

(4) *A RACES station license.* A RACES station license is granted only to the person who is the license custodian designated by the official responsible for the governmental agency served by that civil defense organization. The custodian must be the civil defense official responsible for coordination of all civil defense activities in the area concerned. The custodian must not be a representative of a foreign government. The custodian need not have been granted an amateur operator license. The RACES station license document is printed on FCC Form 660.

(c) The types of documents are:

(1) *A reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee* (FCC Form 610-AL) issued to the person by the FCC.

(2) *An amateur service license* issued to the person by the Government of Canada. The person must be a Canadian citizen.

(d) A person who has been granted a station license of the type listed in paragraph (b) of this section, or who holds an unexpired document of the type listed in paragraph (c) of this section, is authorized to use in accordance with the FCC Rules all transmitting apparatus under the physical control of the station licensee at points where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC.

[59 FR 54831, Nov. 2, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 17567, Apr. 10, 1997]

#### § 97.7 Control operator required.

When transmitting, each amateur station must have a control operator. The control operator must be a person who has been granted an amateur oper-

ator/primary station license, or who holds an unexpired document of the following types:

(a) *A reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee* (FCC Form 610-AL) issued to the person by the FCC, or

(b) An amateur service license issued to the person by the Government of Canada. The person must be a Canadian citizen.

[59 FR 54832, Nov. 2, 1994]

#### § 97.9 Operator license.

(a) The classes of amateur operator licenses are: Novice, Technician, Technician Plus (until such licenses expire, a Technician Class license granted before February 14, 1991, is considered a Technician Plus Class license), General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra. A person who has been granted an operator license is authorized to be the control operator of an amateur station with the privileges of the operator class specified on the license.

(b) A person who has been granted an operator license of Novice, Technician, Technician Plus, General, or Advanced class and who has properly submitted to the administering VEs an application document, FCC Form 610, for an operator license of a higher class, and who holds a CSCE indicating that the person has completed the necessary examinations within the previous 365 days, is authorized to exercise the rights and privileges of the higher operator class until final disposition of the application or until 365 days following the passing of the examination, whichever comes first.

[59 FR 54832, Nov. 2, 1994]

#### § 97.11 Stations aboard ships or aircraft.

(a) The installation and operation of an amateur station on a ship or aircraft must be approved by the master of the ship or pilot in command of the aircraft.

(b) The station must be separate from and independent of all other radio apparatus installed on the ship or aircraft, except a common antenna may be shared with a voluntary ship radio installation. The station's transmissions must not cause interference

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to any other apparatus installed on the ship or aircraft.

(c) The station must not constitute a hazard to the safety of life or property. For a station aboard an aircraft, the apparatus shall not be operated while the aircraft is operating under Instrument Flight Rules, as defined by the FAA, unless the station has been found to comply with all applicable FAA Rules.

### § 97.13 Restrictions on station location.

(a) Before placing an amateur station on land of environmental importance or that is significant in American history, architecture or culture, the licensee may be required to take certain actions prescribed by § 1.1301-1.1319 of the FCC Rules.

(b) A station within 1600 m (1 mile) of an FCC monitoring facility must protect that facility from harmful interference. Failure to do so could result in imposition of operating restrictions upon the amateur station by an EIC pursuant to § 97.121 of this part. Geographical coordinates of the facilities that require protection are listed in § 0.121(c) of the FCC Rules.

(c) Before causing or allowing an amateur station to transmit from any place where the operation of the station could cause human exposure to RF electromagnetic field levels in excess of those allowed under § 1.1310 of this chapter, the licensee is required to take certain actions.

(l) The licensee must perform the routine RF environmental evaluation prescribed by § 1.1307(b) of this chapter, if the transmitter PEP exceeds the following limits:

Wavelength band	Transmitter power (watts)
<b>MF</b>	
160 m .....	500
<b>HF</b>	
80 m .....	500
75 m .....	500
40 m .....	500
30 m .....	425
20 m .....	225
17 m .....	125
15 m .....	100
12 m .....	75
10 m .....	50

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Wavelength band	Transmitter power (watts)
VHF (all bands) .....	50
<b>UHF</b>	
70 cm .....	70
33 cm .....	150
23 cm .....	200
13 cm .....	250
SHF (all bands) .....	250
EHF (all bands) .....	250

(2) If the routine environmental evaluation indicates that the RF electromagnetic fields could exceed the limits contained in § 1.1310 of this chapter in accessible areas, the licensee must take action to prevent human exposure to such RF electromagnetic fields. Further information on evaluating compliance with these limits can be found in the FCC's OET Bulletin 65, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields."

[54 FR 25857, June 20, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 20398, May 16, 1990; 61 FR 41019, Aug. 7, 1996; 62 FR 47963, Sept. 12, 1997; 62 FR 49557, Sept. 22, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 47963, Sept. 12, 1997, as corrected at 62 FR 49557, Sept. 22, 1997, paragraph (c) in § 97.13 was revised, effective Oct. 15, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

### § 97.13 Restrictions on station location.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Before causing or allowing an amateur station to transmit from any place where the operation of the station could cause human exposure to levels of radiofrequency (RF) radiation in excess of that allowed under § 1.1310 of this chapter, the licensee is required to take certain actions. A routine RF radiation evaluation, as discussed in § 1.1307(b) of this chapter, is required if the transmitter power exceeds 50 watts peak envelope power; otherwise the operation is categorically excluded from routine RF radiation evaluation except as specified in § 1.1307(c) and § 1.1307(d) of this chapter. Where the routine evaluation indicates that the RF radiation could be in excess of the limits contained in § 1.1310 of this chapter, the licensee must take action to prevent such an occurrence. Further information on evaluating compliance with these limits can be found in the FCC's OST/OET Bulletin Number 65, "Evaluation Compliance with